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Radio Preacher Is Assassinated At Tehran Home

From Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN, July 22 — A Moslem preacher who was prominent in the shah's regime was slain at home yesterday. The fourth prominent religious figure to be assassinated since the revolution, the cleric, Mehdi Bazargan, was shot as he answered the door. The assassin fled on foot, but the shah's forces launched a search for him. Bazargan, 51, was a prominent figure in the shah's regime, having served as prime minister from 1977 to 1979. He was a moderate, and his death was seen as a blow to the reformist wing of the Islamic revolution. The shah's forces are now searching for the assassin, who is believed to be a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. Bazargan's death has caused a wave of mourning in Tehran, and many people have gathered outside his home to pay tribute to him. The shah's regime has been accused of being responsible for the assassination, but it has denied this. The Islamic revolutionaries have also accused the shah's forces of being involved in the killing. The death of Bazargan has further deepened the divide between the two sides in Iran.



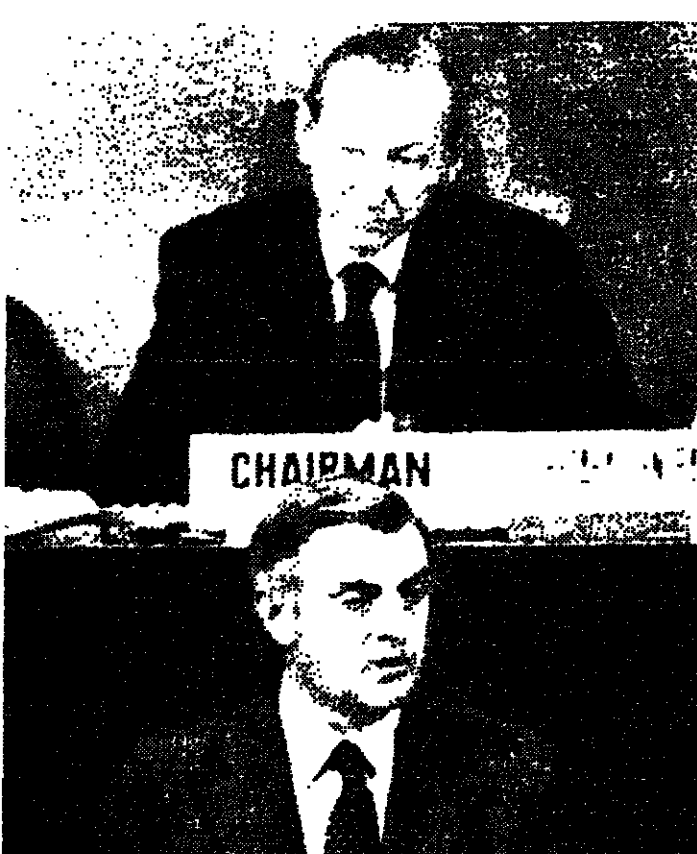
Brig. Gen. Hossein Shakeri, 51, who attended officer training school in the United States and the National Defense College of Iran, was named to replace Gen. Farbod.

New Army Pledged Nicaraguan Junta Tackles Food, Public-Order Issues

From Agency Dispatches
MANAGUA, July 22 — Nicaragua's new authorities spent their first full day in power yesterday trying to meet the emergency needs of an overarmed and underfed population. They also issued a directive banning all portraits, statues and other likenesses of any member of the Somoza family. Operating out of a resort hotel near Managua, the five-member junta issued decrees starting on Friday governing food, transportation and public order, and put out a call for the return of the thousands of automatic weapons now in the hands of civilians. Two carloads of armed men, believed to be supporters of ousted President Anastasio Somoza, opened fire early today on the Hotel Cantino Real, where members of the junta and the new government were still meeting. The attack resulted in a 15-minute gun battle in front of the hotel with Sandinista guards. At least two of the guards were wounded, one apparently seriously. Minutes before the attack, Daniel Ortega-Saavedra, the only guerrilla in the five-member junta, said that Sandinista leaders would set up a new army to protect the country against a Somoza-inspired counterrevolution. "We need an army because we must always be alert to the possibility of counterrevolution," he said. Elections Later
A decree covering public order called for the creation of six-member local courts, and laid down penalties ranging up to 10 years for a variety of crimes, including refusing orders to surrender weapons. It set a jail sentence of three months to one year for broadcasting slogans opposed to the Sandinistas. The laws are to remain in effect until elections are held for a national assembly, which junta members say is three to four years away and must wait for the country's reconstruction. A Council of State will have the power to veto laws decreed by the junta. The head of the Red Cross here (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Diplomats See Potential Dangers Hanoi Pledges to Stem Flood Of Refugees Fleeing Regime

By Joseph Fitchett
GENEVA, July 22 (IHT) — Vietnam has promised the United Nations to try to stem temporarily the flow of boat people and to increase the scale of UN-administered emigration — a policy that diplomats here said today is liable to prove a mixed blessing. The pause in mass departures by sea — requested here by key governments participating in the Indo-chinese refugee conference — will improve conditions for refugees who already have reached Asian camps. It could also offer safer future emigration to would-be Vietnamese refugees. But diplomats said that the new policy might be exploited by Vietnam as an international mandate for preventing many citizens from leaving freely while continuing with selected expulsions. The UN-administered program of legal departures, now basically a matter of reuniting scattered families, is likely to funnel people abroad in much smaller numbers, probably a maximum of 10,000 refugees a month, UN sources said. Nearly 60,000 boat people from Vietnam landed in other countries last month. Most delegations at the 65-nation, two-day conference expressed satisfaction with the scale of relief aid pledged here, and most delegates seem to share the consensus in support of the so-called "moratorium on boat people," an idea backed by France and the United States. In response, Malaysia and other first-asylum countries indicated they will stop turning away refugees. Other governments attending the conference also topped the UN target of a quarter-million places for permanent resettlement.



Walter Mondale addresses Geneva refugee convention Saturday. In background is UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

rights violates the universal declaration on human rights, but, practically speaking, the world needed time to prepare places for the Vietnamese refugees to go to safely. After consultations with the Vietnamese delegation, Mr. Waldheim told the conference that "Vietnam has authorized me to inform you that for a reasonable period of time it will make every effort to stop illegal departures. [and] cooperate with the United Nations

in expanding the present seven-point program designed to bring departures into orderly and safe channels." Vietnam gave no official indication of how long the moratorium on mass refugee moves is intended to last, but most participants understood that it will extend at least several months. By autumn, UN relief teams will have had time to start emptying the present camps by accelerated resettlement and to begin the transfer of refugees to holding centers on Asian islands. Mr. Waldheim said that the consensus of the conference covered faster resettlement, expansion of the UN legal emigration program with Vietnam, opening of holding centers to provide transit facilities and to relieve pressure on first-asylum countries and stepped up rescue at sea. Assessing the conference's outcome, U.S. diplomats said that Vietnam won a tactical victory here by appearing to assent to the international community's wish for a breathing spell. "Vietnam was beginning to alienate key friendly governments like Yugoslavia and Sweden by its behavior," a U.S. diplomat said, "but this conference will enable them to recoup significantly." In an apparent hardening of the Carter administration's criticism of Vietnam, the U.S. delegation here distributed copies of a draft State Department report accusing Vietnam of "virtually expelling what it considers its undesirable population" — including a fifth column of 1.5 million ethnic Chinese and potentially dissident Vietnamese. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

arter Outlines Reasons for Shake-Up

By Terence Smith
WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT) — President Carter today outlined his reasons for the shake-up in his administration, saying that the changes were necessary to ensure the continuity of his policies and to improve the efficiency of the government. He said that the changes were not a result of a loss of confidence in the current administration, but rather a necessary step to ensure the long-term success of his policies. He outlined several key areas of change, including the restructuring of the Executive Branch, the creation of new departments, and the appointment of new officials. He said that these changes were necessary to ensure that his policies could be implemented effectively and to improve the overall performance of the government. He also said that the changes were necessary to ensure the continuity of his policies, even in the event of his death. He said that the changes were a reflection of his commitment to the principles of democracy and to the well-being of the American people.

Result Dismays Some UN Aides Diplomats Sought Relief for Boat People

GENEVA, July 22 (IHT) — Diplomats at the refugee conference aimed their public statements at getting more relief aid for the refugees and trying to persuade Hanoi to adopt more humane policies toward its people. Private conversations often focused on the political and moral complexities of the problem — and of proposed solutions. Vietnam's moratorium on boat people is controversial. Officials working for the UN high commissioner for refugees learned of it only when Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced it, and many refugee officials reacted with initial dismay. "It is not our business to help Vietnam run a UN-approved concentration camp," one refugee worker said. He added: "There is a risk that we are abetting Vietnam in creating a bamboo curtain like the Berlin Wall, and what happens if the Vietnamese start shooting people on the beaches in the name of our moratorium?" In a more optimistic analysis, other diplomats said that Vietnam apparently realizes that it has reached a limit of world tolerance and that the Hanoi government is ready to make some concessions in order to get international support for its campaign to deport, in effect, more than a million people. For non-Communist diplomats, that development is an ominous precedent, too. "Do we accept the

Sicily Police Official Is Killed by Gunman

PALERMO, Sicily, July 22 (UPI) — The chief of Palermo's police flying squad, Boris Giuliano, was shot to death in a bar yesterday in what detectives believe was an underworld vendetta, despite a claim by a Fascist group to have carried out the killing. The killing came after a police raid in the Palermo area during which 38 men with previous convictions were picked up on charges including murder, kidnapping, extortion, robbery and receiving and illegally carrying weapons.

Two Drop Out of Race For India's Premiership

By Michael T. Kaufman
NEW DELHI, July 22 (NYT) — India's confused political crisis was simplified considerably today when two of four candidates for prime minister removed themselves from contention. The first to drop out was Yeshwantrao Chavan, who reported to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy that, after four days of trying, he had failed to assemble a parliamentary majority among the 538 members of the Lok Sabha, or lower house of parliament. It was Mr. Chavan who originally introduced a censure motion against the government of Morarji Desai. Last Sunday, just before that motion was to be put to a vote, Mr. Desai resigned, setting off a week of intricate maneuvers and a search for backing by aspiring contenders. Mr. Chavan's parliamentary faction, which had recently broken with former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had 75 members, making it the second largest group after Mr. Desai's Janata Party which despite defections and its last majority retains 206 members. Technically, this made Mr. Chavan the official leader of the opposition, and Mr. Reddy made it known that parliamentary proprieties dictated that he be given the first chance to put together a government. Mr. Chavan's failure was not surprising. What was more startling was the announcement tonight saying that what was left of the Janata Party had reaffirmed the leadership of Mr. Desai. This meant that Jagjivan Ram, the country's most prominent member of the untouchable caste, had given up his claim to replace Mr. Desai as the party leader. Mr. Desai, a Brahmin, has ignored the pleas of his party to step down and offer Mr. Ram the opportunity to seek majority backing. Mr. Desai has said that, since he resigned as prime minister before the censure vote was taken, the president was obligated to ask Janata, the largest parliamentary bloc, to form a new government. Since he was the leader of Janata, he would then be in effect trying to succeed himself. Mr. Reddy reportedly originally rejected this view but is now reported to be consulting with constitutional lawyers to determine if it is legal. The reduction of the number of candidates means that the only man left to challenge Mr. Desai for national leadership is Chaudhary Charan Singh, who before he quit as Mr. Desai's first deputy last week, had organized the movement that split Janata and toppled Mr. Desai.

Personnel Chief Scores Patronage in Staffing of UN

By Kathleen Teltsch
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 22 (NYT) — The United Nations international staff, conceived in the organization's days of heady idealism as a high-caliber civil service insulated from national politics, finds itself 34 years later with its independence threatened and its image tarnished. Staff leaders and top members of the administration agree on this assessment. "The career system is going down the pike," said Lowell Flanders, president of the Staff Association, which represents the international organization's 5,000 employees. He said that winning one of the 2,700 professional positions no longer depended on merit but on politics, favoritism and "knowing someone." Other employees with reputations for long and dedicated service share this bleak view to varying degrees. A number express dismay about patronage in distributing jobs, promotions and a multitude of fringe benefits, such as overseas service with its travel and generous living allowances. There are a wide range of professional positions, including those for economists and editors, political and scientific advisers, sociologists and statisticians. Staff members allege that a few high-level administrators have engaged in questionable activities involving the awarding of contracts or acceptance of lavish gifts. Despite this, the officials have been retained because dismissal would antagonize their sponsoring governments. New Official
The most encouraging development, according to Mr. Flanders and many others interviewed, has been the recent appointment by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of a new assistant secretary-general for personnel services, James J. Jones, from Sierra Leone. Mr. Jones, a political scientist with a Harvard law degree, has served here 16 years and is widely respected as an independent-minded official of impeccable reputation. With a candor that stunned many staff members, the new director appeared at a public forum on personnel policies and said that he knew of no government that was not guilty of interfering in the workings of the Secretariat, usually by pressure on the secretary-general to hire or promote some applicant. Most governments now seem to regard the world organization as a dumping ground for officials unwanted at home, Mr. Jones said. Equally bluntly, he complained that staff members with grievances or ambitions had made it a practice to turn for help to their governments' delegations, knowing that the ambassadors would intercede with Mr. Waldheim. The message to the hundreds of staff members was that personnel practices had deteriorated radically since the drafters of the UN Charter stipulated that the paramount consideration in employment was "securing the highest standards of efficiency, competency and integrity." Governments can legitimately offer candidates, the new director declared, but it is wrong for the administration to accept those who are unqualified. He said that he regarded his appointment as recognition by Mr. Waldheim that there was urgent need for reform. For staff members, it was the first time in memory that a high administrator had entered a freewheeling debate on personnel, and they were equally outspoken in complaints. An employee said it seemed obvious that the administration saw jobs as a means of ensuring member governments' support. Mr. Waldheim is seen as having a good chance for re-election in 1981, if he wants another term, because he has avoided antagonizing the big powers. The sentiments expressed publicly and those expressed even more strongly in private show that staff members, diplomats and outside analysts of personnel policy all regard the "politicization" of the Secretariat as having reached a record level. Repeatedly, comparisons are made to the administration under the late Dag Hammarskjold, who was felt to have championed the independence and integrity of the staff against pressures by member governments. However, because Hammarskjold resisted interference in his direction of the peacekeeping operation in Zaire after it became independent as the Congo in 1960, he drew the wrath of the Soviet Union. At the time of his death, Moscow would not deal with him. Chary of Moscow
The lesson has not been lost on his successors, it is said, and both the late U Thant and Mr. Waldheim have been chary of offending Moscow. The willingness to accept Moscow's choices for high positions is a measure of the response to Soviet pressure, it is charged. Moscow does not permit direct recruitment in the Soviet Union, but insists on offering screened applicants who, after a few years, are replaced by other selected candidates. Moscow insists that a number of key positions be reserved for its choices as "Russian" posts. It is no longer alone in staking such claims. Mr. Waldheim, in his annual report to the membership a year ago, protested against these growing pressures, saying that government competition for posts had created a "serious impediment," and he urged restraint. However, in the opinion of outside analysts and diplomats, the situation has worsened.

'Governments Seem to Regard World Body As Dumping Ground for Unwanted Officials'

News Analysis

Internal Ills Distract Arabs From Anti-Sadat Crusade

By James M. Markham

ALGIERS (NYT) — Across the Middle East there are unmistakable signs that the Arab campaign against President Anwar Sadat is running out of momentum and that Arabs who oppose and denounce Egypt's peace treaty with Israel have not been able to agree on what to do next. Algeria, which under the late Houari Boumedienne was the prime motivator in forging the so-called "steadfastness and confrontation front" of Arab militants opposed to Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, is one of several nations in the region whose anti-Sadat ardor has cooled or has been rechanneled.

Under President Chadli Benjedid, the pragmatic new head of state, Algeria is giving priority to satisfying the potentially explosive daily demands, notably housing, of its 18 million citizens. Only one foreign policy issue truly preoccupies the government: the dispute over the Western Sahara, which could, if mishandled, turn into a war with Morocco.

Chadli is among other Algerians, and there are quite a few of them, who believe that the days of Algerian triumphalism and Third Worldism are over, an ambassador here remarked. "Boumedienne was immersed in the big issues, the Middle East. But I think Chadli is listening to what the people are saying. I'm not sure Boumedienne heard them."

Syria Bogs Down

This phenomenon of turning inward is not limited to Algeria. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria is mired in at least three major concerns: spreading sectarian unrest as brutally symbolized by the recent massacre of 63 cadets in Aleppo, the reluctance of the Soviet Union to deliver advanced fighters to Syria and the prospect of more confrontations with Israeli jets over Lebanon.

To bolster the "front" against Israel, Syria and Iraq are supposed to be moving toward union. But, at the same time, Iraq has refused to join the so-called "steadfastness" bloc, composed of Syria, Algeria, Libya, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israeli Planes

Hit 5 Towns on Lebanon Coast

BEIRUT, July 22 (UPI) — Israeli planes bombed and rocketed five towns and a highway filled with weekend travelers along a 21-mile stretch of Lebanon's coast today, radio reports said. Heavy casualties were reported.

The rightist Phalangist radio said that the Israeli jets pounded the towns of Damour and Naameh, 13 miles south of Beirut, then swept on south to bombard Sarafand, Khaziran and Adleun, 8 miles farther down the coast.

The planes also attacked Lebanon's main coastal highway, linking Beirut with the south and on this hot summer holiday filled with travelers returning from a day in the sun, Beirut radio said.

The radio said unofficial reports indicated that at least 15 persons were killed and 50 injured in the blasts of rockets and high-explosive bombs.

In Tel Aviv, the military command said only that Israeli warplanes attacked suspected Palestinian bases in southern Lebanon for the first time since last month's daylighting with Syrian planes. The announcement did not specify the location of the camps and said all the Israeli planes returned safely to their bases.

It seems that Iraq, with a big army and lots of oil, wants to lead the pack, not just be another member of it.

"With Egypt out of the picture, the leadership of the Arab world is up for grabs," a respected Arab editor in Beirut noted. "It's now a waiting game. Either you get Sadat overthrown or put up a strong military front against Israel — which doesn't look like happening — or you try to improve upon the peace process. No one believes that Camp David is going to solve the Palestinian question. So the whole area is slipping back to the same stagnation we had before the Egypt-Israel treaty."

Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya

has completed a whirlwind swing through Arab capitals to urge the building of a credible military front, excluding Egypt, to face Israel. The idea seems to have received a cool reception in the oil-producing Gulf states and little more in Damascus and Baghdad.

In joining the anti-Egyptian bloc with the Arab "radicals" such

as Morocco and Saudi Arabia have somewhat blunted the damage done to Mr. Sadat because all moves of the bloc have had to reflect a certain consensus among those carrying them out. Arabs traditionally insist that unity is imperative if they are to be effective in peace or war, but in a situation that is neither, there are gaps of ambiguity.

Asked by a Kuwaiti journalist whether the anti-Sadat measures had not in fact failed, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia responded: "We wish to assure you that the Arab boycott of the Egyptian regime is motivated first and foremost by the concern of the Arab nation for Egypt's character and its role. The main aim of these measures is to make it abundantly clear that both the Arabs and the Moslems will not accept anything less than a comprehensive Middle East settlement and that they are prepared to oppose anything less than that."

The implication of this position is that there must be negotiations, not war, and Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, has in a sense followed this logic by meeting in Vienna with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt, the West German Social Democrat, in their roles as leaders of the Socialist International.

Some leftist Palestinian groups have denounced the meeting, noting that Mr. Kreisky was an intermediary in facilitating the early Egyptian-Israeli negotiations; they fear he might be passing messages to Mr. Arafat from the United States.

There have been overtures between Washington and the PLO and Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah deputy, Salah Khalaf, who is also known as Abu Iyad, has declared: "We challenge the United States to agree to a meeting with any PLO official on an equal and open basis."

To Arab economic measures against Mr. Sadat have certainly pinched the Egyptian economy, but they do not amount to a new strategy for either peace or confrontation with Israel. And, in the conception of moderate Arabs, they are not even intended to bring down the Egyptian president, just punish and humble him.

The representatives of the shah, Mr. Seilheimer said, "are interested in two things — a beautiful property and a property that has a degree of security." The royal family's wealth in the United States has been estimated at more than \$1 billion transferred here in the years before the shah's exile, so the purchase of a valuable property by the shah should not prove as difficult as his entry into the United States.

Charles Seilheimer Jr., president of Sotheby Parke Bernet International Realty, said that he met last week with the shah's representatives in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where the shah is living in exile, to discuss various luxury properties the company has for sale.

However, the shah's chief of staff, Robert Armao, said: "The only one who has the responsibility of finding and selecting and paying for a home for the shah is me. And, at the present, I am not looking for a home in the United States."

Mr. Armao also serves as New York City's official greeter, for which he is paid \$1 a year.

A State Department official, however, reaffirmed Friday that while the government did not "exclude the possibility of the shah's coming at some point," there had been no change in the official Carter administration policy that the arrival of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in the United States now would "aggravate" the threat to the security of U.S. citizens in Iran.

Charles Seilheimer Jr., president of Sotheby Parke Bernet International Realty, said that he met last week with the shah's representatives

Among Arabs of Khuzestan

Iran Guardsmen Impose Hostile Silence

By William Claiborne

KHORRAMSHAHR, Iran, July 22 (WP) — Nasser Jabarouti, who at 29 commands the Revolutionary Guard for all of Iran's oil-rich southwestern province of Khuzestan, mimes no words when he talks about "finishing saboteurs and counterrevolutionaries" in this dusty, steaming-hot port city.

Surrounded by unsmiling and heavily armed militiamen, most of them unshaven youths in their 20s and dressed in jungle fatigues, Mr. Jabarouti sat in a requisitioned schoolhouse Friday and said: "We are the Pasdaran [revolutionary guards]. We are from Imam Khomeini, and where there is danger, we will finish it. For Islam, this is very important. I think there will be no trouble now in Khorramshahr."

Indeed, there has been no trouble for a week now, after months of sporadic clashes between Iranian Arabs seeking autonomy and the armed forces loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the 79-year-old leader of the Iranian revolution. An eerie quiet has settled over Khorramshahr, located at the junction of the Karun River and the Shatt al Arab waterway, which empties into the Gulf. The streets are unusually deserted. A few women draped in full-length black veils move slowly and obsequiously along the sidewalk in the 115° heat. Here and there idle men lie sleeping under the shady shade of date palms, as if shutting their eyes to the harsh presence of the feared Pasdaran. The same subdued ambience blankets Abadan, a sprawling oil city just to the southwest, which has the biggest refineries in the world.

For the 2 million Iranian Arabs of Khuzestan — who, despite a recent influx of Persians from the north, still dominate the province's population — the lid is unmistakably on. "We are all afraid, that is the only reason it is quiet here," said a Khorramshahr Arab who works in the port.

A Persian employee of the National Iranian Oil Co. also alluded to the fear, saying, "It's been quiet, but I think there is a fire under the ash. I can't say by the way the Arabs look at us."

Silence is nothing new to the province, which locals still call "Arabistan" and whose tribal structure was crushed by Reza Shah, founder of the Pahlavi dynasty and father of ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. But tension reached a peak in late May, when on "black Wednesday" an estimated 100 persons were killed in fighting between Arabs and Islamic Republic troops after Ayatollah Khomeini's guardsmen stormed two buildings occupied by protesting Arabs, and Arab gunmen retaliated by attacking two government buildings.

After a hiatus, broken by a string of oil-pipeline bombings and incidents of terrorism, including a grenade blast at a mosque in which seven were killed and 155 injured, pitched battles erupted again nine days ago when gunmen opened fire on revolutionary guards from the roof of the home of Arab leader

Ayatollah Taher Shobeir Khaghani. After the gunbattle, Khomeini guardsmen searched the house and, according to Mr. Jabarouti, found automatic rifles, hand grenades, PRG-7 handheld rocket launchers and other weapons.

What happened next is a source of much of the tension that is sweeping Khuzestan and providing the Islamic Republic government with the most serious ethnic challenge yet. Members of the ayatollah's family said that he was arrested by revolutionary guardsmen, a charge which has inflamed Arabs throughout the province.

Mr. Jabarouti, who is an engineer from Tehran, said that he went into the house and warned of

danger from a mob, to which, he said, the ayatollah replied, "I will go to Qom. I would like to live in Qom." Although there have been reports that Ayatollah Khomeini is in the holy city, he has not surfaced there yet.

Compounding the uncertainty and fear have been the arrests of an estimated 200 Arabs — Mr. Jabarouti said that 70 had been jailed in the previous week alone — and the summary execution of five men who were caught immediately after the mosque bombing and shot by a Pasdaran firing squad.

Mr. Jabarouti justified the harsh measures, saying, "This is a very important port. We must be very careful with the refineries so that there is no danger to the pipeline."

There have been overtures between Washington and the PLO and Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah deputy, Salah Khalaf, who is also known as Abu Iyad, has declared: "We challenge the United States to agree to a meeting with any PLO official on an equal and open basis."

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Moslem Radio Preacher Is Assassinated in Tehran

(Continued from Page 1)

day that he had not yet decided to accept the Paris assignment.

Gen. Rahimi put the Bazargan government on a collision course with Ayatollah Khomeini two weeks ago. The Defense Ministry, under Mr. Bazargan's control, fired the general. Gen. Rahimi refused to step down and was supported by Ayatollah Khomeini, who ordered the Bazargan government to keep him on. Ayatollah Khomeini later withdrew his support and Gen. Rahimi agreed to leave his post Thursday.

In the move against Kurdish forces, a government spokesman said that troops had intervened to end a Kurdish siege of the national police base at Serow, less than a mile from the Turkish frontier.

The siege, reported to have been started Thursday by a group of Kurds opposing the national police

Moslem Radio Preacher Is Assassinated in Tehran

(Continued from Page 1)

presence in Serow, ended today, the spokesman said. He added that Iranian Army units had moved into virtually all sensitive areas of Kurdish-populated west Iran to restore peace.

Revolutionary courts in Tehran and the southwestern city of Ahvaz have executed two women and three men since yesterday on charges ranging from prostitution to murder. The executions brought the count since February to more than 370.

N.Y. Times Reporter Barred

TEHRAN, July 22 (AP) — Youssef M. Ibrahim, correspondent for The New York Times, was officially told today to leave the country because the government was displeased with his reporting.

A letter dated July 22 and signed by Mehdi Mumkin, the deputy minister of national guidance, said:

"The Ministry of National Guidance of the provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran informs you that from the date of receipt of this note you can no longer operate as The New York Times correspondent in Iran. On the first opportunity that will not cause any inconvenience you will leave Iran."

Mr. Ibrahim is the second correspondent for a U.S. newspaper to be expelled. David Lamb of the Los Angeles Times was asked to leave on July 1.

8 Held in West Germany

BONN, July 22 (AP) — Police arrested eight Iranians today in a crackdown on Islamic revolutionary courts allegedly tracking down supporters of the shah in West Germany and elsewhere in Europe.

Officials said that the eight, most of whom were students, were taken into custody in the Hamburg area and charged with suspicion of assault and battery, intimidation and other offenses.

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	19	24	Overcast	MADRID	20	24	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	21	Overcast	MIAMI	20	24	Cloudy
ANKARA	20	26	Fair	MILAN	20	24	Fair
ATHENS	20	26	Fair	MONTREAL	20	24	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	26	Cloudy	MOSCOW	19	24	Overcast
BELGRADE	20	26	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	20	Overcast
BERLIN	16	21	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20	24	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	17	22	Cloudy	NICE	20	24	Fair
BUDAPEST	20	26	Fair	OSLO	16	21	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	27	Cloudy	PARIS	15	20	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	20	Shower	PRAGUE	15	20	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	26	Fair	ROME	19	24	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	18	Rain	SOFIA	17	22	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	19	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	17	22	Overcast
FLORENCE	20	26	Cloudy	TEHRAN	25	30	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	24	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	31	Cloudy
GENEVA	20	26	Overcast	TOKYO	27	32	Misty
HELSINKI	15	20	Overcast	TUNIS	24	29	Fair
HOUSTON	20	26	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	24	Overcast
ISTANBUL	22	27	Fair	WARSAW	19	24	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	22	27	Overcast	WASHINGTON	18	23	Cloudy
LISBON	20	26	Overcast	ZURICH	17	22	Overcast
LONDON	18	23	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	26	31	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada on 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles on 2000 GMT; all others on 1300 GMT.)



The oil tanker Atlantic Empress burns about seven miles off the island of Tobago after collision.

May Miss Caribbean Island

Tanker Crash Slick Drifts From Resort

BON ACCORD, Tobago, July 22 (AP) — A giant oil slick from the collision of two supertankers began to break up and drift away from this resort island today on the currents, winds and tides of the Caribbean, oil company officials reported.

It began to appear that nature and luck might combine to head off the unprecedented environmental disaster many had feared. The amount of oil spilled still could not be accurately determined, but there were indications that it might be only a fraction of the 140 million gallons reported aboard the supertankers. If all had poured into the sea, it would have been the worst spill on record.

Heading for Dry Dock

The Mobil Oil Co. called in three smaller tankers to siphon off the oil remaining in one of the 1,000-foot ships, the crippled Atlantic Empress, in the biggest such operation ever. The Empress cargo was owned by Mobil.

The other tanker, the Aegean Captain, was being towed to a dry dock on Trinidad, government officials said. The leakage of oil from its crushed bow was under control, oil company officials said.

The coast guard of the twin-island nation of Trinidad and Tobago, meanwhile, gave up hope of finding 27 seamen missing since the two European-owned ships collided late Thursday and caught fire 30 miles off Tobago's northeast tip. Five of the 48 survivors from the two ships were injured.

An oil engineer said it appeared from the air that probably no more than two of the Empress' tanks had been ruptured in the collision. This

would mean less than 8 million gallons of crude oil had flowed out, he said.

There was no firm word on the amount of oil spilled by the Aegean Captain. But because its damage

was in the bow — as opposed to more critical damage amidships — the Empress — it appeared to be posed less of a spillage threat. It ship reportedly carried about 1 million gallons.

Nicaraguan Junta Tackle Food, Public-Order Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

estimated that 3,000 military and civilian members of the ousted government of Anastasio Somoza were in Red Cross custody across the country, and said that he was awaiting word from the new government on what to do with them. The revolutionary leaders have repeatedly pledged to protect the civil rights of those who surrendered. El Salvador offered yesterday to accept them on a temporary basis as a "bridge" to other countries.

The level of wild shooting into the air subsided yesterday, and there was more traffic on the streets. With few buses in operation, residents piled onto trucks that bounced and tumbled across thoroughfares torn up by the civil war. Guerrillas still lurked behind cinder blocks and makeshift brick walls with rifles trained on passing vehicles.

The outdoor markets — the main providers of food during the seven-week rebel drive to force Gen. Somoza from power — opened yesterday after being closed for two days. They were packed with shoppers. Cars lined up at gas stations when it was announced that they also would reopen.

Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said yesterday that he was particularly concerned about the number of weapons in circulation. The National Guard just dropped their guns in the street, and now they're in the hands of the kids," he said, adding that soldiers would "go from house to house" if necessary to disarm the public.

He forecast good relations with the United States, but he warned that its embassy here could no longer "act as proconsul." He said that he did not expect problems with the United States. "What would make them react against us?" he said. "If we were to say we were Marxists, but we're not going to do it. If we were to expropriate U.S. companies, but we're not going to do that either."

Israel Rejects UN Criticism Of Settlements

JERUSALEM, July 22 (AP) Israel rejected today a United Nations resolution condemning its settlement activity in occupied territories and refused to cooperate with a UN committee investigating the settlements.

A statement following a Cabinet meeting "reaffirmed the Israeli position on the status of Jewish and Arab settlements in the occupied territories. Israel will not negotiate with the continuation of the by the Security Council coming on settlements."

In a separate development, Israel Radio said that Israel opposed U.S.-Soviet compromise proposals to station UN observers in Sinai in place of the emergency force whose mandate expires next week.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, hospitalized Thursday for obstructed artery in the brain, consulted by telephone during Cabinet's session.

Terrorists Kill Waiter in Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 22 (AP) — Terrorists shot and killed a waiter today at the nearby town of Bessain, police said.

The officials said the 26-year-old waiter, Jesus Maria Colomo, was attacked on his way to work by gunmen who fired several bullets at him and then escaped on foot.

Police added they had found several cartridges generally used by the Basque separatist organization ETA. The guerrillas have been blamed for 44 deaths this year in their anti-government drive in support of freedom and autonomy for Basques.

Diplomats Sought Relief for Boat People

(Continued from Page 1)

somber. "We support the right to emigrate from other countries," an Australian delegate said. "But we support a corresponding right to immigrate, particularly when governments are in effect dumping their own population."

In launching its refugee wave, Vietnam certainly was keenly aware of this historical precedent set by Cuba, according to a U.S. diplomat who has been negotiating with the Vietnamese for 15 years.

"When Castro decided to get rid of 600,000 dissatisfied Cubans — the people he called 'worms' — the United States immediately said that it would take them all in, and we did," he said. The Hanoi leaders have close links with Havana, he said, and they may have expected a similar reaction to their outflow, but failed to allow for the fact that Cuba is only a short, relatively safe distance from a country that then was ready to take in a large refugee contingent.

The Carter administration clearly intends to try to destroy the Vietnamese pretense, still maintained, that Hanoi has no control over the flood of people leaving the country. At Vice President Mondale's press conference, aides passed out a thick, white brochure, first ripping off the covers bearing the State Department seal, stamped "Draft" and entitled "Vietnam's Refugee Machine."

The hefty document uses interviews with refugees and anonymous embassy reports to substantiate the U.S. view that Vietnam has engaged in a systematic campaign, controlled by security police, of forcibly expelling ethnic Chinese and other potentially dissident groups. The white paper estimated that last year from fees charged departing "clandestine" refugees in the form of "bribes" to police officials, "The Vietnamese leadership de-

cided in the spring of 1978 that worsening relations with China made Vietnam's Chinese minority of 1.5 million a fifth column that had to be eliminated [by] a systematic campaign of persecution."

"Hanoi cut back the program in late 1978 after Vietnam's neighbors complained, but the program resumed full-blown in March, 1979, after the border war with China."

"The economic considerations plus Hanoi's security concerns assure that the refugee exodus will continue. . . . More and more ethnic Vietnamese are purchasing bogus papers documenting them as Chinese in order to escape [by paying fees from money sent into the country from syndicates outside Vietnam]."

Mr. Mondale went on: "At stake at Evian were both human lives — and the decency and self-respect of the civilized world. If each nation at Evian had agreed on that day to take in 17,000 Jews at once, every Jew in the Reich could have been saved."

"As one American observer wrote, 'It is heartbreaking to think of the . . . desperate human beings . . . waiting in suspense for what happens at Evian. But the question they underline is not simply humanitarian. . . . It is a test of civilization.'"

"At Evian," Mr. Mondale continued, "they began with high hopes. But they failed the test of civilization."

"The civilized world had in the cloak of legalism, two nations said they had reached the saturation point for Jewish refugees. Four nations said they would accept experienced agricultural workers only. One would only accept immigrants who had been baptized."

"Three declared intellectuals and merchants to be undesirable new citizens. One nation feared that an influx of Jews would arouse anti-Semitic feelings. And one delegate

said this: 'As we have no real problem, we are not desirous of accepting one.'"

Besides its offer of extensive U.S. assistance, the vice president's speech drew sustained applause, largely because of moving comparisons between refugee crises and an ill earlier one. The Indonesian, he said, has closed new borders, but it has a precedent in the annals of shame, he said, "one year ago this very week" one international conference at Lake Geneva concluded its deliberations. "Thirty-two 'nationalist' sayings convened at Evian to solve the Jewish problem. The Jewish problem was solved, and the world's face, he said, "only hope that the other nations which have such deep sympathy for these criminals, will at least be anxious enough to convert this path to practical aid. We bear similar arguments about plight of the refugees in Laos and Cambodia."

"Let us not renege that. Let us not be the heirs of shame," Mr. Mondale said. "U.S. concern over the refugee plight also has complex dimensions. Refugee workers back Southeast Asia to attend the conference reported that broader over the U.S.-operated Voice of America may in some cases give Vietnamese listeners an optimistic expectation about their prospects as refugees."

—JOSEPH FITCH

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Czechs Slash Subsidies

Price of Hiding Inflation Overwhelms East Europe

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, July 22 (NYT) — Czechoslovakia, conceding that energy problems and inflation had overwhelmed the government's ability to subsidize prices, has become the latest East European country to institute sharp increases in a broad range of consumer prices.

Last week gasoline prices were raised 50 percent to \$2.65 a gallon and tomorrow prices of electricity, fuel oil, natural gas, children's clothes, and postage will increase between 50 and 100 percent. Even the long-suffered public telephone call will double to one crown, about 9.7 cents.

Czechoslovakia was among the last of the East European Communist countries, whose prices are centrally controlled, to hold out against overwhelming economic pressures to cut government subsidies and allow consumer prices to rise.

The recent round of price increases, which began in Hungary in January and spread to Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and even Yugoslavia, are an important indication that all these countries are losing their battle to isolate themselves from the effects of worldwide inflation.

Prices are as important politically here as they are anywhere in the West. Governments are keenly aware of the riots touched off by price increases in Poland in 1970 and again in 1976. Poland remains the only East European country to hold the line on most prices. But subsidies are consuming more than a third of Poland's annual budget.

In explaining the price increases, the head of Czechoslovakia's federal price authority, Michal Šabotník, said yesterday in the Communist Party daily Rude Pravo that over the past year the government spent

3 billion crowns (more than \$300 million) holding the prices of household fuel to 1953 levels. "Without the adjustments of retail prices the subsidy would increase nearly two and a half times in coming years," he said. Postal charges, he added, were "essentially at the level of 1945."

What the figures hide, however, is that wages, too, have been strictly controlled over the years by the same state planning commissions that set prices. In most East European countries an average industrial wage is not much more than \$100 per week.

Most of the problems of the East European Communist countries, including Yugoslavia, may be traced to two key factors — the rising price of Soviet petroleum products and the growing pressures from their own consumers for luxury items which must either be imported from the West or which employ production technology that must be imported and paid for in hard currency.

"This is what makes it virtually impossible for us to isolate ourselves any more from world economic catastrophes," one leading Hungarian economist said last year.

Such arguments are often used in the Soviet Union and throughout Eastern Europe — that inflation and oil instabilities are endemic to capitalist systems from which the Communist countries have simply been unable adequately to insulate themselves.

Hungary Boosts Prices

BUDAPEST, July 22 (AP) — Hungary yesterday announced the largest series of price increases in its 31-year Communist history, blaming them on trade problems



BULL'S-EYE — A 3,000-pound Brahma bull does a cartwheel and lands on its head after tossing rider during rodeo in Salinas, Calif. Neither rider nor bull was injured.

and rising costs of fuel and other imported goods.

Government officials said the sweeping increases — even broader than those announced in Czechoslovakia — would raise Hungary's consumer price index 9 percent this year, nearly double the targeted 4.8 percent.

They said the increases were overdue and came only after spending on subsidies to hold prices down reached 40 billion forints (\$1.9 million) or about 13 percent

of the cost of everything Hungarians bought.

In partial compensation, the government announced it was also increasing wages, pensions and other income supplements.

The Hungarian news agency said the increases were needed "for the preservation of the balance of the budget, for the improvement of the country's balance of payments" as well as for "avoiding the further increase of consumer price subsidies."

Christian Democratic Nominee for Bonn Chancellorship

Strauss Fights His Image in Race for Power

By John Vinocur

MÜNICH (NYT) — The pleasant young man with the John Dean look of reliability seemed to think he was letting his guest in on a secret. "You know," he said, "in certain places the chief has a bit of an image problem."

The line fell into the category of eminently unnecessary political admissions. Just half an hour earlier the chief, Franz Josef Strauss, premier of Bavaria and the Christian Democratic nominee for the federal chancellorship in the election next year, acknowledged that he was widely viewed around the world as a warmonger, an authoritarian and a reactionary.

The words, he said, were the same canny ones used to describe Winston Churchill in 1938. "Read the European press in 1938 — not the Nazi press, the European press — about Churchill," Mr. Strauss said with vehemence, "and you'll find every cliché, everything you'll find now with me."

Mr. Strauss, 63, is hard at work these days trying to change some of the ideas that he says have been built up around him during a 30-year political career by "a small machinery of psychological warfare operating along the recommendations of Dr. Joseph Goebbels." Unless he is able to appear totally respectable, unless he draws allegiance from the middle ground where the vast majority of West German voters are comfortable,

Mr. Strauss realizes that he has little chance of defeating Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the fall of 1980.

Served Adenauer

The origins of the reputation as a cold warrior stem largely from Mr. Strauss' term as defense minister under Konrad Adenauer in the 1950s and early 1960s, when the armed forces increased tenfold and became an integral part of NATO's nuclear strategy, and from his opposition to Social Democratic leader Willy Brandt when the then-chancellor initiated Bonn's policy of improving relations with the Communist bloc.

Mr. Strauss denounced Mr. Brandt as a Communist stooge and branded as traitorous the normalization treaties with Eastern Europe that he proposed. Now Mr. Strauss stands by the treaties, while maintaining that hardly anyone in the West regrets West Germany's military strength.

Mr. Strauss also has to deal with allegations that he is barely a democrat and something of a wheeler-dealer. The accusations go back to the Spiegel affair in 1962, which involved the arrest of a reporter after publication of so-called military secrets, a search of the news magazine's offices, and Mr. Strauss' resignation as defense minister after he appeared to withhold the full truth about the incident from Parliament.

Overseas Contacts

He has had to live with the Spiegel affair but, as his friends emphasize, many newspapers were more eager to link his name to reports of payoffs in Lockheed aircraft deals than seemed concerned about reporting his exoneration.

At the same time Mr. Strauss has been criticized for overseas visits and "political friends" — trips on which he has met the leaders of South Africa, former Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and



Franz Josef Strauss

President Augusto Pinochet of Chile. Mr. Strauss replies that there have also been trips to China and

meetings with its leaders, and an animated conversation here last year with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Strauss said that his advice to Mr. Smith was to change.

In the last two years, Mr. Strauss has been increasingly characterized by opponents as an enemy of civil liberties, because the Bavarian government has been the most active among West German state administrations in demanding loyalty oaths, tighter surveillance of lawyer-client relations, especially in cases involving political extremists,

and increased police powers as a result of terrorist activity. Others, perhaps less partisan, have suggested that there really has not been much difference between Bavaria's approach and that of the national government.

Mr. Strauss is understood to be ready to junk his party's traditional "Freedom or Socialism" election slogan, which was widely considered an embarrassing overstatement. "A politician who is not able to develop and grow," he said, "has already come to his end."

Then, in a winking reference to Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Strauss added: "There are people who immediately

after birth are fully formed. They know everything in this world by their unique gift everyone else's insufficient."

Schmidt Tact

Mr. Schmidt, who has respect for Mr. Strauss, has urged the Social Democratic Party not to "demonize" him, but to bring him into a personal conversation. The party whip, Werner, has called on men in Parliament to leave the old stories alone, and Die Zeit, a weekly with close ties to the chancellor, has described Strauss as an undeniable force. The purpose of this tact, Werner said, is to pin down Strauss on the issues so a him to reveal his character. Mr. Schmidt has described, for that West Germany, "would find it difficult to with."

Striving in his unpretentious in the former Embassy of P. Bavaria, Mr. Strauss is a bodied, round-faced, middle-aged man, with a thick, white, bushy mustache, and a balding head, seemed to be chance to strike out at Mr. Strauss and talk about himself. He ground as finance minister, then minister in the Schmidt cabinet, before he became a senator, and no one among Strauss' detractors suggests intelligence is not equal to his opponent.

Asked how he came himself to reporters' rooms, that of President Valéry d'Estaing of France, he laughing and said in English: "I am as liberal as Giscard."

More exactly, he said, he had himself to be part of the of the late Mr. Adenauer's successor, Ludwig. "Only a fool or a criminal, or a man of no conscience, or a man of no honor," Strauss said, "I am pro-Adenauer always have been."

Chronic Delays Plague Flights

Air Travel in India: Uncertainty, Chaos

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI — In order to avoid the long wait that seems inevitable at Indian airports these days, the busy executive called to check the status of his flight before leaving the office.

"Your flight has been delayed for at least two hours," the Indian Airlines agent told him. An hour later, the executive called again. "Oh, that flight left 20 minutes ago," he was casually informed.

The executive had missed the only flight of the day to his destination. He had missed an important meeting. He had become one more victim of an air travel system that is being strangled by its own growth.

Like other nations, India has seen a dramatic increase in air-travel demand in recent years. The state-owned Indian Airlines last year carried 5.3 million domestic passengers — a rise of nearly 40 percent over two years ago. Air India, the country's international carrier, has also seen substantial growth.

While airlines and governments elsewhere have invested heavily to keep abreast of the growth in air travel, India has done pitifully little to accommodate the new army of air travelers.

Investment Needed

"Every time we go for more money, they ask us why we can't do with less," a senior airline executive complained recently. "We are growing at 20 percent a year and they still plan on a projected growth rate of 8 percent."

The airline's managing director, M. C. Sarin, who is officially on leave after submitting his resignation, summed it up this way: "The government has so far not accepted that airlines should be allowed to expand to meet demand."

Knowledgeable aviation sources also say the lack of investment in key areas such as upgrading navigational aids is at least partially responsible for the country's abysmal air safety record, openly described by top-level government officials as the world's worst.

With most flights booked far in advance, just getting a ticket is a struggle. And many who win the battle for a ticket are doomed to lose the war at the airports.

Flight Saga

So tight are schedules and so heavily utilized are aircraft that delays often cause a chain reaction through the day. On-time departure rates, which hovered just over 50 percent during much of the past two years, slipped early this year to 34.1 percent.

For the hapless passenger, this means trouble. Take the recent saga of Indian Airlines Flight 401, scheduled to take off on a two-hour flight from New Delhi to Calcutta at 6:45 a.m.

According to various accounts, passengers were informed of a two-hour "technical delay" about 7 a.m. Soon a second delay was announced, and then a third. Eventually passengers were told to come back in the late afternoon, when more delays were periodically announced.

At 11:30 p.m., when the new departure time of half-past midnight was announced, a disbelieving onlooker asked a junior airline official (the senior ones had long since vanished) if he thought it would actually take place. His response, as quoted in the following morning's

paper, reinforced suspicions about the airline's commitment to its passengers: "We might send them tomorrow now. What's the hurry?" The flight left at 1 a.m. just over 18 hours late.

Break Future

India's airport terminals were never meant for long waits. Some of the Spartan depots, known as "airline hotels," have no food, no beverages or snacks to help soothe delayed passengers are considered a luxury Indian Airlines cannot afford.

Prospects for immediate relief

for the long-suffering in travelers — nearly a third are foreign tourists — appears bleak. In October, the airline received a sixth wide-body jet, a Boeing 747, to help ease the also recently placed order for more 747s and two A300s. But the last of them will not arrive for another year.

"If present growth rate continues," one observer said, "we are just about back to where we started."

© Los Angeles Times

Jetliners at Cairo Airport Nearly Collide, Paper Says

CAIRO, July 22 (AP) — Two crowded jetliners, directed by an air controller using binoculars, nearly collided at Cairo airport, or bustle in the Middle East, about 8,000 passengers a day.

A \$90-million expansion project is under way to help ease the expected increase to 5 million passengers a year by 1982 from 3 million.

The newspaper said the occurred in broad daylight. The Cairo airport, or bustle in the Middle East, about 8,000 passengers a day.

A \$90-million expansion project is under way to help ease the expected increase to 5 million passengers a year by 1982 from 3 million.

Searching the Sky

Instead, as they searched the sky with their binoculars, the 707 was headed toward the Egyptian plane. Capt. Ismail was quoted as saying that Cairo airport's radar is out of order. Its tower control officers use binoculars to monitor and direct landings and takeoffs, and the radio system is weak.

"I lifted my head in time to see a plane rushing toward me," Capt. Ismail was quoted as saying. "I was taking off and he was landing. We were both over runway 23. I took a fast swerve left in time to get out of his way." He said the Arab pilot, later admitted he was in error.

Air Mishap Kills 2 in Philippines

MANILA, July 22 (UPI) — A trainer aircraft, buzzed by an unidentified jet fighter, plunged into the northern Philippine Sea yesterday, killing its instructor and a pilot trainee. The pilot of a third plane saw a "jungle-green" fighter fly close to the Philippine Airlines Cessna in a high-speed pass, an airline spokesman said.

He said that the pilot said the jet was "similar" to Phantom fighters used by the U.S. Air Force. "We're not saying at this point it was a USAF plane, but theirs is the only kind of jet fighter which is 'jungle-green,'" the spokesman said.

At Clark Air Base, 50 miles north of Manila, a U.S. spokesman said, "We had no aircraft flying in the area at the time." The dead were the chief of the airline's aviation school and the trainee, a government official's 20-year-old son,

Vice President Of Vietnam Dies In Hanoi

BANGKOK, July 22 (UPI) — Vietnamese Vice President Luong Bang, 75, died Friday long illness, the Voice of announced yesterday.

Mr. Bang devoted most of his life to the struggle for Vietnam's independence and freedom. In 1945, he joined the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League and the North Vietnamese People's Army.

From 1945 he held many posts which included director of the Vietnam Bank, first ambassador to the Soviet Union, general of the government, and chairman of the national assembly.

In 1973, he was appointed president of the then Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the held at his death.

A three-day period of mourning was ordered throughout the country, and Vietnam prepared state funeral for him. The period of mourning and funeral was for Ho himself, death in 1969.

Dr. Robert K. Linn, Boston, July 22 (AP) — A Republican surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital, died yesterday at his home, a hospital spokesman said.

Dr. Linn served as the hospital's vascular unit until his retirement from in the 1960s. He developed a coronary artery disease, and he also had a high blood pressure associated with atherosclerosis. He was working on developing a new technique to replace blocked arteries and work with various veins.

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July 23, 1979

حكايا من الاحل

Ballesteros Wins by 3 in British Open

By John S. Radtke

ES, England, July 22 (UPI) — Severiano Ballesteros, a Spaniard with the look of a cowboy and the style of a king, came from behind yesterday to win the 8th British Open golf by three shots.

Ballesteros, 34, had sunk a par putt of the 18th green, two of the 19th, and a birdie on the 20th to finish at 13 under par, 277. He was the only player to finish in the 13s.

His victory was his third in the British Open. He has won it twice before, in 1976 and 1978. He was runner-up in 1977.

Ballesteros, who is 5'10" tall, 170 pounds, and has a mustache, is a natural shot-maker, with a big drive and imaginative way of getting out of trouble. As long ago as 1976, when he was 19, he set for second in the British Open.

He has led the European money list three consecutive years and yesterday's victory was his third of the season. He won seven last year. About the only way he has improved in the last few years, he says, is in experience. He began learning the game at 8 by caddy for his older brother, Emanuel, also a golf pro.

Ballesteros enjoys the jibes about his wild driving, and in fact, contributes to them. He was asked if he deliberately aimed for the rough, because he came out so well.

No, he said, he always tries to hit the fairways, but, "I never make it."

"My caddy tells me close my eyes and hit the ball, maybe I get it in fairway," he said in accented English.



Severiano Ballesteros makes a victory gesture.

16 Hits for Seattle

Mariners Defeat Red Sox, 13-5

BOSTON, July 22 (UPI) — Leon Roberts drove in four runs and Bruce Bochte and Joe Simpson had two RBIs each to pace a 16-hit attack yesterday and carry the Seattle Mariners to a 13-5 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Roberts snapped a 3-3 tie in the sixth with a sacrifice fly that scored Willie Horton from third. Bochte drove in the eventual game-winner in the seventh with a double to left, scoring Ruppert Jones, who had doubled to drive in Mario Mendoza. Reliever John Montague (5-3) pitched four innings to gain the victory.

Seattle scored three times in the first off Steve Renko (8-4) on five singles to center field, Boston cut the gap to 3-1 in the second on a Butch Hobson homer and tied the score in the third on consecutive doubles by Rick Burleson and Jack Brohamer and an RBI single by Jim Rice. Boston added two more in the seventh, to close to within 6-5 on back-to-back doubles by Brohamer and Fred Lynn and another single by Rice.

Ortiz 10, Angels 2

In Baltimore, Sammy Stewart scattered six hits over eight innings as the Orioles downed California, 10-2. Stewart was supported by Eddie Murray's three-run home run and two singles and by John Lowenstein's bases-loaded triple. Loser Nolan Ryan gave up four earned runs in four innings.

Rangers 4, Royals 1

In Arlington, Texas, reliever Jim Kern preserved a one-run lead by

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	30	27	.520	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	29	28	.509	2 1/2
San Francisco	28	29	.491	3 1/2
Philadelphia	27	30	.476	4 1/2
St. Louis	26	31	.455	5 1/2
New York	25	32	.438	6 1/2
Los Angeles	24	33	.421	7 1/2
San Diego	23	34	.404	8 1/2
Chicago	22	35	.386	9 1/2
Cincinnati	21	36	.368	10 1/2
Atlanta	20	37	.350	11 1/2
Houston	19	38	.333	12 1/2
San Diego	18	39	.315	13 1/2
San Francisco	17	40	.298	14 1/2
Los Angeles	16	41	.280	15 1/2
Chicago	15	42	.263	16 1/2
Cincinnati	14	43	.245	17 1/2
Atlanta	13	44	.227	18 1/2
Houston	12	45	.210	19 1/2
San Diego	11	46	.192	20 1/2
San Francisco	10	47	.174	21 1/2
Los Angeles	9	48	.156	22 1/2
Chicago	8	49	.139	23 1/2
Cincinnati	7	50	.121	24 1/2
Atlanta	6	51	.104	25 1/2
Houston	5	52	.086	26 1/2
San Diego	4	53	.069	27 1/2
San Francisco	3	54	.051	28 1/2
Los Angeles	2	55	.034	29 1/2
Chicago	1	56	.017	30 1/2
Cincinnati	0	57	.000	31 1/2
Atlanta	0	58	.000	32 1/2
Houston	0	59	.000	33 1/2
San Diego	0	60	.000	34 1/2
San Francisco	0	61	.000	35 1/2
Los Angeles	0	62	.000	36 1/2
Chicago	0	63	.000	37 1/2
Cincinnati	0	64	.000	38 1/2
Atlanta	0	65	.000	39 1/2
Houston	0	66	.000	40 1/2
San Diego	0	67	.000	41 1/2
San Francisco	0	68	.000	42 1/2
Los Angeles	0	69	.000	43 1/2
Chicago	0	70	.000	44 1/2
Cincinnati	0	71	.000	45 1/2
Atlanta	0	72	.000	46 1/2
Houston	0	73	.000	47 1/2
San Diego	0	74	.000	48 1/2
San Francisco	0	75	.000	49 1/2
Los Angeles	0	76	.000	50 1/2
Chicago	0	77	.000	51 1/2
Cincinnati	0	78	.000	52 1/2
Atlanta	0	79	.000	53 1/2
Houston	0	80	.000	54 1/2
San Diego	0	81	.000	55 1/2
San Francisco	0	82	.000	56 1/2
Los Angeles	0	83	.000	57 1/2
Chicago	0	84	.000	58 1/2
Cincinnati	0	85	.000	59 1/2
Atlanta	0	86	.000	60 1/2
Houston	0	87	.000	61 1/2
San Diego	0	88	.000	62 1/2
San Francisco	0	89	.000	63 1/2
Los Angeles	0	90	.000	64 1/2
Chicago	0	91	.000	65 1/2
Cincinnati	0	92	.000	66 1/2
Atlanta	0	93	.000	67 1/2
Houston	0	94	.000	68 1/2
San Diego	0	95	.000	69 1/2
San Francisco	0	96	.000	70 1/2
Los Angeles	0	97	.000	71 1/2
Chicago	0	98	.000	72 1/2
Cincinnati	0	99	.000	73 1/2
Atlanta	0	100	.000	74 1/2
Houston	0	101	.000	75 1/2
San Diego	0	102	.000	76 1/2
San Francisco	0	103	.000	77 1/2
Los Angeles	0	104	.000	78 1/2
Chicago	0	105	.000	79 1/2
Cincinnati	0	106	.000	80 1/2
Atlanta	0	107	.000	81 1/2
Houston	0	108	.000	82 1/2
San Diego	0	109	.000	83 1/2
San Francisco	0	110	.000	84 1/2
Los Angeles	0	111	.000	85 1/2
Chicago	0	112	.000	86 1/2
Cincinnati	0	113	.000	87 1/2
Atlanta	0	114	.000	88 1/2
Houston	0	115	.000	89 1/2
San Diego	0	116	.000	90 1/2
San Francisco	0	117	.000	91 1/2
Los Angeles	0	118	.000	92 1/2
Chicago	0	119	.000	93 1/2
Cincinnati	0	120	.000	94 1/2
Atlanta	0	121	.000	95 1/2
Houston	0	122	.000	96 1/2
San Diego	0	123	.000	97 1/2
San Francisco	0	124	.000	98 1/2
Los Angeles	0	125	.000	99 1/2
Chicago	0	126	.000	100 1/2
Cincinnati	0	127	.000	101 1/2
Atlanta	0	128	.000	102 1/2
Houston	0	129	.000	103 1/2
San Diego	0	130	.000	104 1/2
San Francisco	0	131	.000	105 1/2
Los Angeles	0	132	.000	106 1/2
Chicago	0	133	.000	107 1/2
Cincinnati	0	134	.000	108 1/2
Atlanta	0	135	.000	109 1/2
Houston	0	136	.000	110 1/2
San Diego	0	137	.000	111 1/2
San Francisco	0	138	.000	112 1/2
Los Angeles	0	139	.000	113 1/2
Chicago	0	140	.000	114 1/2
Cincinnati	0	141	.000	115 1/2
Atlanta	0	142	.000	116 1/2
Houston	0	143	.000	117 1/2
San Diego	0	144	.000	118 1/2
San Francisco	0	145	.000	119 1/2
Los Angeles	0	146	.000	120 1/2
Chicago	0	147	.000	121 1/2
Cincinnati	0	148	.000	122 1/2
Atlanta	0	149	.000	123 1/2
Houston	0	150	.000	124 1/2
San Diego	0	151	.000	125 1/2
San Francisco	0	152	.000	126 1/2
Los Angeles	0	153	.000	127 1/2
Chicago	0	154	.000	128 1/2
Cincinnati	0	155	.000	129 1/2
Atlanta	0	156	.000	130 1/2
Houston	0	157	.000	131 1/2
San Diego	0	158	.000	132 1/2
San Francisco	0	159	.000	133 1/2
Los Angeles	0	160	.000	134 1/2
Chicago	0	161	.000	135 1/2
Cincinnati	0	162	.000	136 1/2
Atlanta	0	163	.000	137 1/2
Houston	0	164	.000	138 1/2
San Diego	0	165	.000	139 1/2
San Francisco	0	166	.000	140 1/2
Los Angeles	0	167	.000	141 1/2
Chicago	0	168	.000	142 1/2
Cincinnati	0	169	.000	143 1/2
Atlanta	0	170	.000	144 1/2
Houston	0	171	.000	145 1/2
San Diego	0	172	.000	146 1/2
San Francisco	0	173	.000	147 1/2
Los Angeles	0	174	.000	148 1/2
Chicago	0	175	.000	149 1/2
Cincinnati	0	176	.000	150 1/2
Atlanta	0	177	.000	151 1/2
Houston	0	178	.000	152 1/2
San Diego	0	179	.000	153 1/2
San Francisco	0	180	.000	154 1/2
Los Angeles	0	181	.000	155 1/2
Chicago	0	182	.000	156 1/2
Cincinnati	0	183	.000	157 1/2
Atlanta	0	184	.000	158 1/2
Houston	0	185	.000	159 1/2
San Diego	0	186	.000	160 1/2
San Francisco	0	187	.000	161 1/2
Los Angeles	0	188	.000	162 1/2
Chicago	0	189	.000	163 1/2
Cincinnati	0	190	.000	164 1/2
Atlanta	0	191	.000	165 1/2
Houston	0	192	.000	166 1/2
San Diego	0	193	.000	167 1/2
San Francisco	0	194	.000	168 1/2
Los Angeles	0	195	.000	169 1/2
Chicago	0	196	.000	170 1/2
Cincinnati	0	197	.000	171 1/2
Atlanta	0	198	.000	172 1/2
Houston	0	199	.000	173 1/2
San Diego	0	200	.000	174 1/2
San Francisco	0	201	.000	175 1/2
Los Angeles	0	202	.000	176 1/2
Chicago	0	203	.000	177 1/2
Cincinnati	0	204	.000	178 1/2
Atlanta	0	205	.000	179 1/2
Houston	0	206	.000	180 1/2
San Diego	0	207	.000	181 1/2
San Francisco	0	208	.000	182 1/2
Los Angeles	0	209	.000	183 1/2
Chicago	0	210	.000	184 1/2
Cincinnati	0	211	.000	185 1/2
Atlanta	0	212	.000	186 1/2
Houston	0	213	.000	187 1/2
San Diego	0	214	.000	188 1/2
San Francisco	0	215	.000	189 1/2
Los Angeles	0	216	.000	190 1/2
Chicago	0	217	.000	191 1/2
Cincinnati	0	218	.000	192 1/2
Atlanta	0	219	.000	193 1/2
Houston	0	220	.000	194 1/2
San Diego	0	221	.000	195 1/2
San Francisco	0	222	.000	196 1/2
Los Angeles	0	223	.000	197 1/2
Chicago	0	224	.000	198 1/2
Cincinnati	0	225	.000	199 1/2
Atlanta	0	226	.000	200 1/2
Houston	0	227	.000	201 1/2
San Diego	0	228	.000	202 1/2
San Francisco	0	229	.000	203 1/2
Los Angeles	0	230	.000	204 1/2
Chicago	0	231	.000	205 1/2
Cincinnati	0	232	.000	206 1/2
Atlanta	0	233	.000	207 1/2
Houston	0	234	.000	208 1/2
San Diego	0	235	.000	209 1/2
San Francisco	0	236	.000	210 1/2
Los Angeles	0	237	.000	211 1/2
Chicago	0	238	.000	212 1/2
Cincinnati	0	239	.000	213 1/2
Atlanta	0	240	.000	214 1/2
Houston	0	241	.000	215 1/2
San Diego	0	242	.000	216 1/2
San Francisco	0	243	.000	217 1/2
Los Angeles	0	244	.000	218 1/2
Chicago	0	245	.000	219 1/2
Cincinnati	0	246	.000	220 1/2
Atlanta	0	247	.000	221 1/2
Houston	0	248	.000	222 1/2
San Diego	0	249	.000	223 1/2
San Francisco	0	250	.000	224 1/2
Los Angeles	0	251	.000	225 1/2
Chicago	0	252	.000	226 1/2
Cincinnati	0	253	.000	227 1/2
Atlanta	0	254	.000	228 1/2
Houston	0	255	.000	229 1/2
San Diego	0	256	.000	230 1/2
San Francisco	0	257	.000	231 1/2
Los Angeles	0	258	.000	232 1/2
Chicago	0	259	.000	233 1/2
Cincinnati	0	260	.000	234 1/2
Atlanta	0	261	.000	235 1/2
Houston	0	262	.000	236 1/2
San Diego	0	263	.000	237 1/2
San Francisco	0	264	.000	238 1/2
Los Angeles	0	265	.000	239 1/2
Chicago	0	266	.000	240 1/2
Cincinnati	0	267	.000	241 1/2
Atlanta	0	268	.000	242 1/2
Houston	0	269	.000	243 1/2
San Diego	0	270	.000	244 1/2
San Francisco	0	271	.000	245 1/2
Los Angeles	0	272	.000	246 1/2
Chicago	0	273	.000	247 1/2
Cincinnati	0	274	.000	248 1/2
Atlanta	0	275	.000	249 1/2
Houston	0	276	.000	250 1/2
San Diego	0	277	.000	251 1/2
San Francisco	0	278	.000	252 1/2
Los Angeles	0	279	.000	253 1/2
Chicago	0	280	.000	254 1/2
Cincinnati	0	281	.000	255 1/2
Atlanta	0	282	.000	256 1/2
Houston	0	283	.000	257 1/2
San Diego	0	284	.000	258 1/2
San Francisco	0	285	.000	259 1/2
Los Angeles	0	286	.000	260 1/2
Chicago	0	287	.000	261 1/2
Cincinnati	0	288	.000	262 1/2
Atlanta	0	289	.000	263 1/2
Houston	0	290	.000	264 1/2
San Diego	0	291	.000	265 1/2
San Francisco	0	292	.000	266 1/2
Los Angeles	0	293	.000	267 1/2
Chicago	0	294	.000	268 1/2
Cincinnati	0	295	.000	269 1/2
Atlanta	0	296	.000	270 1/2
Houston	0	297	.000	271 1/2
San Diego	0	298	.000	272 1/2
San Francisco	0	299	.000	273 1/2
Los Angeles	0	300	.000	274 1/2

The Oil Stain in Academe

Arab oil money, like every other kind, talks — and in the accent of its donors. The sound of that money talking can be heard on Wall Street and even along Pennsylvania Avenue. Now it echoes through the halls of academe. American educational institutions that accept funds from the Arab trade, or Arab nations, for the study of Arab affairs are being directed, or expected, to demonstrate a decent respect for the politics and prejudices of their benefactors.

There have already been terrible rows about alleged demands that Jews, Israelis and Israeli-born scholars be barred from the Middle East study programs of the University of Texas and the University of Southern California. Faced with similar controversy, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Swarthmore, Haverford and Bryn Mawr lost their enthusiasm for Arab culture. There have been complaints that the Arab studies center at Georgetown University speaks single-mindedly to its Washington neighbor, the federal government, for the cause of the Palestine Liberation Organization. And now come intimations from the Aspen Institute that it must sturdily resist financial threats to the integrity of its Middle East seminars.

The controversy is hard to follow, and not only because the corrupters and corrupted often collaborate in covering their tracks. It is hard enough to know when a meeting of Arabists logically needs no Israeli participants and when it has been closed to them. It is even harder to know when an agenda is legitimately confined to Moslem culture and when it is designed to serve a Moslem political cause. Moreover, as Nicholas Lemann observed shrewdly in The New Republic last month, this is one of those disputes where everyone argues passionately about one thing when he really cares about another. The surface debate tends to be about the traditional

independence of American scholars and their institutions. Yet the underlying concern is Israel, whether Arabs or Jews are winning the contest to influence policy-makers and public opinion through academic ventures.

It is far too late in the day to insist that study centers and foundations pursue only their own agendas of inquiry. Vast numbers of them exist primarily because someone wanted to fund them. Disinterested scholarship is often served thereby. But so are the political and even business purposes of the donors. There exist hard-line institutes and dovish institutes concerned with foreign and defense policy; there are right and left institutes in economics. Their staffs and preoccupations betray a clear point of view. And that point of view is used to find new donors, including foreign governments, who are encouraged, to say the least, to expect a propaganda and policy benefit.

In normal times, the biases thus served probably reflect most of the biases flowing in American society. But the recycling of American wealth through the oil-rich nations of the Middle East has created a most abnormal dependency for institutions hungering after gifts. The danger of pollution is real and the only defense for an alert academy is publicity.

Those who depend on gifts need to be badgered to publicize their source, no matter how many times laundered, so that others may judge their work accordingly. Scholars should be expected to protest in public about suspected discrimination or pressure. And the academy as a whole needs to encourage publicity and protest by rallying to the support and protection of the whistle blowers. It is the only way of preventing the stain on some from spreading to all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More on the President

Jimmy Carter's employee evaluation form is reminiscent of nothing so much as that pom-pom-ridden White House guard's hat the people who worked for Richard Nixon thought was such a swell idea. It is a symbol gone wacky, a reasonable and respectable intention become absurd. The Nixon hats were sold at auction. Appropriately, the Carter evaluation forms have, in considerable numbers, turned up in government-issue wastebaskets. HUD-HEW Secretary Harris' response was the right one. She knew her subordinates to be both competent and loyal, Mrs. Harris declared. She had not the vaguest idea what time they came to work every morning, only that when she had needed them they were there. So she wouldn't be filling out the forms. Score one for dignity.

Dignity. That is the attribute — let's go further, the virtue — which the week's events make eminently worth discussing. It is not to be confused with "straitlaced" or "stiff-backed" or any of the other adjectives you can use to describe either old dowagers or the chairs they sit in. Except for rare and isolated acts — Mrs. Harris' rejection of the evaluation forms, Brock Adams' refusal to grovel on signal and a few other examples — dignity was in shorter supply over the last few days than lead-free gas on the Fourth. Those examples, incidentally, might seem to be defining dignity as simple defiance of someone else's instructions — but that isn't it, either. The quality so conspicuously missing is more like a combination of the following: integrity, seriousness of purpose, self-respect and respect for the sensibilities and feelings of others, a refusal — no matter what the temptation or provocation — to do it the sleazy, showboat way.

The first thing you will notice about this particular definition is that it describes a property that no one can take away from another — it can only be yielded up, forfeited, lost. The Carter White House assault on some of its real and imagined adversaries last week affected those persons' dignity only to the degree that they let it, that their responses were demeaning. The president was very clumsy and roughhewn in the way he dealt with individuals. He did not appear to be respecting their feelings or their interests or to be relaxed in and aware of his own

superior power and, thus, his own greater freedom and obligation to act with personal restraint. It had a frantic quality to it — the week's unfolding and admittedly gripping drama — but it was the dignity of the presidency, not that of its various casualties and objects of suspicion, that got bloodied up in the process.

This is especially interesting because Jimmy Carter is a man whose conduct of the office and whose personal bearing have always been notable for their dignity. You didn't have to admire or support every thing he did to think that. But the past week's actions were curiously corrosive of presidential dignity and uncharacteristically lacking in restraint, even though their outcome was surely well within the president's legitimate prerogatives to seek, and some of what he was seeking was overdue. It was as though, not just in the newly acquired table-thumping gestures and slight yell, but also in the insensitivity to his own government and in the all but deliberately sought-out confrontations and chaos, he was attempting to be or look like someone else. That never works. The gestures don't fit. The evaluation form looks funny, as if it had been contrived with comedian Mark Russell in mind. The intended show of strength is received as evidence of something quite different, even opposite. The blaming of others not just for faults that were indisputably theirs, but also for faults (would you believe, for instance, a clumsiness and ineptitude with Congress?) that the Carter White House almost seemed to invent, weakens and undermines the valid case for change something awful.

Mr. Carter now claims the restoration of peace and calm and order is upon us. Thank God for that. His government will be missing some people of his talent. Maybe he will improve upon what went before. To do that he will have to restore something else. Dignity — and the personal authority that came before, not from enforcers and dicta about loyalty, but from the overwhelming sense that the president was a man at home with his own style and nature and way of doing things.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Mr. Gromyko's Coming of Age

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Dour as usual, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko welcomed Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with what for him was a friendly remark: "Now you can join the club of adults."

That was in March, 1977, when Mr. Vance turned 60.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Vance missed the opportunity to return the compliment to Mr. Gromyko, who that day celebrated his 70th birthday.

"Now you can join the club of adults," he could have told him just as seriously and without the slightest hint of irony. No one among the Soviet leaders considers 70 to be old, and no one believes that it is the time to retire.

But compared even to his peers — those who survived the Stalin era — Mr. Gromyko has shown evidence of extraordinary endurance. Khrushchev once said that "If I tell him to sit on an iceberg, he'll stay there and freeze, but he would not move." He said that in front of Mr. Gromyko, who replied not a word (no more than he ever showed anger at Khrushchev's frequent nasty remarks), for he knew that only a calm attitude could guarantee that he would remain at his post.

Curious Choice

He was right. Mr. Gromyko's unruffled manner and his reputation as a model civil servant, an engineer of diplomacy, whose job was not to make his country's policy but to apply it, a man without political reputation, have allowed him to avoid all the pitfalls in the Kremlin over the last few decades.

Mr. Gromyko, the son of a White Russian peasant, received a degree in agricultural economy but went to work for the Foreign Ministry. That was in 1939, when Moscow urgently had to find capable personnel to fill in for those who disappeared during Stalin's purges. Mr. Gromyko entered the U.S. section of the Foreign Ministry, a curious choice at a time when Stalin was going to the aid of the pitiless in the Nazi attack in 1941.

But the Nazi attack in 1941 changed all that and Mr. Gromyko began his ascent. He was named Soviet ambassador to Washington at 38, and there worked on the creation of the United Nations. He also was present at the summit conferences in Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. He was only 48 (an infantile level in the Kremlin nowadays) in 1957 when he was named foreign minister. And he has held that job ever since.

When Mr. Gromyko has had to go through to achieve this longevity can be understood fully only when taking into account the fact that before reaching the top he was the chief of such awe-inspiring (if not fear-inspiring) men as Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's closest collaborator; Andrei Vyshinsky, the prosecutor of the Moscow purge trials and Damir Shepilov, who was fired as foreign minister in 1957 and who later joined the group that conspired against Khrushchev.

Cool and Poised

Mr. Gromyko conscientiously applied his nation's policies wherever he went and was an efficient cold-war warrior and the foremost proponent of détente. Two days before the Cuban missile crisis in October, 1962, he coolly affirmed to President John F. Kennedy that there were no Soviet missiles in Cuba. He has been an equally poised member of every Soviet delegation seeking agreements with the United States.

He remained impassive as Presi-

dent Carter embraced Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna and just as impassively accused the United States of being responsible for the flight of refugees from Vietnam.

His rise in the party hierarchy was less rapid than his move up the diplomatic ranks, but it has been no less perfect. He joined the Politburo in April, 1973, but at the same time as Marshal Andrei Grechko and Yuri Andropov. Thus, for the first time, the heads of the army, of the secret police and of the Foreign Ministry sat on the Politburo with the ideological and government leaders of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brezhnev thus was able to complete his ruling team and to install a kind of balance at the summit of the country to insure the continuity of his system as well as his immunity.

So, Mr. Gromyko's 70th birthday is a significant date. Now that he belongs to the "adults," seven of the 13 members of the Politburo are more than 70 years old while only one, Grigory Romanov, head of the party in Leningrad, is less than 60.

The average age of the members of the Politburo continues to rise. In 1939, under Stalin, the average age on that ruling body was 30; in

1964, when Khrushchev was ousted, it was 61, and today it is 69. This constant rise in age of Politburo members (and it has been the same in the government) is proof of stability among the ruling body and the government of the country. But gerontocracy has other, less appealing aspects.

The renewal of cadres is particularly slow at all levels of government; twice as slow as under Khrushchev. Stability has become dogma. The younger generations have practically no chance of promotion. This could be dangerous in times of crisis, such as when the time comes to replace the current leaders.

It is true that the elder rulers are less likely to try new ideas and upset the period of stability. But there are times when stability becomes stagnation and calm turns into paralysis. And it is usually then that historical factors move with dazzling speed.

The very image of Mr. Gromyko, with his unsmiling face and his wide-brimmed hat, screwed tightly to his head, is a symbol of continuity and stability, but a form of stability that does nothing to avoid stagnation, paralysis and the surge of history.

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Private Virtues, Public Problems

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The battle hymn of President Carter's energy "war" should be the country song with the enchanting refrain, "I Don't Know Whether to Kill Myself or Go Bowling." The "war" still resembles the European war in the winter of 1940. There is anticipation of fearful battles, but little bloodshed yet.

When FDR wanted to galvanize the nation, he went on a 100-day dash, doing things like closing the banks. Bang! Three days after taking office his impact was visible on Main Street.

Carter flinches from the one obvious action that would have an immediate bite of seriousness: He will not decontrol gasoline prices. Having advertised his readiness for "tough" decisions, and having said he would "make absolutely certain that nothing stands in the way" of energy goals, he left in place policies that subsidize consumption and discourage production.

"State Capitalism"

The ceiling on oil imports is calibrated to be unnoticeable in the near-term. But Carter's long-term plans are noticeable indeed. They call for expanded collaboration between the public and the private sectors in producing energy. Call it "state capitalism," or "socialism," or a "mixed economy," or what you please, three things are reasonably clear:

- Such collaboration would be a significant step away from free enterprise.
- Much of the business community would like it.
- And whether or not it would be wise, it would not be un-American.

Anyone who thinks an anti-free enterprise, pro-business policy is a contradiction in terms has not been paying attention to modern politics, or to the modern businessman.

Many Americans believe, wrongly but firmly, that no president can govern effectively. And they also have come to the quite correct conclusion that Carter at least will not steal the White House silverware.

They feel about Carter the way Jefferson felt about Washington: "He errs, as other men do, but he errs with integrity." And today, when people expect from a president little but error, they hope for little but integrity.

The public virtues, such as the ability to lead, and the ability to formulate and administer policies that address the great issues of the day, are considered beyond the reach of today's political class. So the electorate evaluates candidates less in terms of the public virtues and more in terms of private virtues, such as piety, sincerity, earnestness, self-deprecation.

Here, then, is the great paradox of today's politics. For the candidate who campaigned in 1976 on the slogan, "Why not the best?" the best re-election strategy is to count on the electorate's radically lowered expectations, for which he is partly responsible.

James Bannion.

Collaboration between the state and private capital is routine in all industrial societies. The U.S. economy is heavily subsidized, and the subsidies were not enacted over the bodies of businessmen who preferred to perish rather than benefit at the hand of the state.

In the 19th century, too, when the national interest was involved, so was government. Building the railroads that united the United States was not just the moral equivalent of war; it occasionally was war. First, the cavalry tamed those Indians who did not see the romance of railroading. Then government gave rights-of-way to railroads, and set rates that were not onerous to railroad operators. The profits were private; the enterprise was collaborative.

The fact that Carter's energy program envisions a hugely expanded role for government makes it especially unfortunate that he has renounced his anti-Washington hobbyhorse. He is inciting distrust of the government that he preposes to entrust with "war-time" powers. The gap between his rhetoric and the implications of his policies is becoming eerie. It would not be so scary if he were cynical, but he really seems to believe that he is an enemy of Washington's power.

However, Carter may understand one thing perfectly. Thinking coherently is not the most politically important thing a president can do these days. Rather, the most important thing is to be seen trying to relate to "average Americans."

Marrying the Dimple

In 1976, Americans found that side of Carter very fetching. "Many a man in love with a dimple makes the mistake of marrying the whole girl," wrote Stephen Leacock. But Americans may marry Carter again, because he satisfies the Silverware Criticism.

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Harry Debelius From Madrid:

In this largely Roman Catholic country, which was for so long ruled by a stern and ascetic general, "divorce, Spanish style," has been widely practiced, without benefit of clergy or courts.

MADRID — Most of cartoonist Antonio Mingote's city people are plump, middle-aged, middle-class Spaniards who are continually shocked at change. His men, pillars of the community, wear moustaches and ties; his chocolate-eating senoras always have their hair coiffed. They are the quintessence of Spain's silent majority.

A recent Mingote cartoon in the conservative Madrid daily ABC pictured one of his complacent couples enjoying their vacation: The man and woman are sitting on the rocks by the seaside, he with a pipe in his mouth and a fishing rod in his hands, she by his side, knitting, wearing a sun hat and a flowered print dress which does nothing to hide the bulges.

"Our union over these past 30 years," she says, "surrounded by children and grandchildren, is an example which should make those reckless advocates of destruction of the family through divorce think twice. On the other hand, if you get a divorce, we could get married at last."

That couple's situation is a lot more common than people outside Spain realize and a lot more common than people inside Spain like to admit. In this largely Roman Catholic country, which was for so long ruled by a stern and ascetic general, "divorce, Spanish style," has been widely practiced, without benefit of clergy or courts. Yet the statistics on such breakups and the formation of new unions are simply not available. The logic of dictatorship decreed that what cannot be recognized does not exist.

Cost of Separation

Quite a few Spaniards went through the motions of getting legal separations, particularly useful when it came to dividing up the property, but probably a lot more did not. One of their reasons is the cost of a legal separation — provided it is granted — now estimated at about 200,000 pesetas (more than \$3,000), including the legal fees. Furthermore, such separations do not carry any authorization for the divided partners to remarry.

A very small percentage of Spain's unhappily married couples managed to get annulments from the ecclesiastical courts, both in Spain and in foreign Catholic sees that do leave persons free to remarry. However, the annulments are theoretically given only in extremely limited circumstances, and in any case they are prohibitively expensive. They also sometimes take years, although money often speeds up the process.

The few Spaniards who got married in a civil ceremony — and to do so entailed getting a certificate from the local parish priest that the applicant was not a Roman Catholic — do not even have the church to appeal to if their dreams turn sour.

For them, there is no legal way out at all except separation.

Very much on the quiet, in this country where until recent years the movie censors even went so far as to disguise references to relationships between unwed couples, Spaniards have worked out their own solutions to the bliss blockade. As if by common consent, every adult reserves the right to be briefly scandalized by *repentados* (those who "join together" without marriage); by the same token, he is entitled to include the *repentados* among his circle of friends, once the novelty has worn off, with no further mention of their illegal status.

The Law

In fact, in most such cases, the question never comes up again until there is an inheritance to divide. In such cases, the law remains on the side of the legal spouse, regardless of the length and stability of the other relationship.

The post-Franco constitution, progressive in many other respects, approaches the reality of Spain's broken marriages and its unbroken non-marriages rather timidly. Article 32, paragraph 2, says: "The law

shall regulate the forms of marriage, the age at which it may be entered into and the required capacity therefor, the rights and duties of the spouses, the grounds for separation, and dissolution, and their consequences."

"Dissolution" is generally accepted to include divorce, but constitutional guarantees will not be effective until an implementing law has been passed, explaining grounds for "dissolution" of marriage bond.

In the meantime, Spain's right is bristling with indignation at the prospect that divorce, "the scourge of the family," will take root again; and the bishops of what until last December, the official state religion are closing ranks to defend the indissolubility of marriage.

Nevertheless, divorce is already in the cards for Spain, and it will remain a controversial issue during this period, in which many Spaniards are increasing their concern about the stability of their customs and social institutions.

Torremolinos will not become Las Vegas. The divorce law, which is now being drafted at the Justice Ministry, will probably be a restive one.

Poll Results

A public opinion survey, the results of which were published in the Madrid evening newspaper Informaciones, showed that Spaniards are in favor of divorce, not madly. According to the 49 percent are in favor of the legalization of divorce and 38 percent are opposed. Curiously, those age percentages are reflected most exactly in the 35-49 group, the group so amusingly lectured by Mingote. Of those in 15-34 group, nearly 67 percent are in favor, whereas over 60 percent of the men and women over age 50 are against it.

It is significant that over 60 percent of all those questioned, that divorcees should be given only "in extreme cases, when as a life is irremediably wrecked. Another indication that Spaniards have their reservations at divorce, even if they approve of it, is the way they answered the question: "Would legalization of divorce be good, bad or indifferent for society in general?" Nearly 90 percent felt it would be good, 33 percent felt it would be bad, and 10 percent felt it would be indifferent. Again, the replies of middle-aged group to this question were very close to the average.

Most politicians have shied from the issue, but they may miss a vote-getting bet. Spaniards are interested, at least a million who are separated, in the process of seeking separation annulment.

Otherwise, why the flurry of jokes and cartoons on the subject of the Spanish media, why the anti-vice graffiti campaign, why the clergyman's recent rush to go record as saying that they against it and that the church not recognize divorces granted civil authorities?

In the meantime, Spaniards still waiting for a solution to their problem which intimately affects many of them. While they "divorce" Spanish style, it is not all that they do, and the poll did not ask them what they think that.

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Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 23, 1904

NEW YORK — The calm attitude of the American press regarding the seizure of a British vessel in the Red Sea by Russian cruisers is somewhat modified today in view of the possible capture of American ships by the Vladivostok cruisers in the Pacific. International law experts are now maintaining that goods are not contraband unless it is shown conclusively that they are intended for the use of actual belligerents. This question was raised during the Boer War when an American ship carrying flour was seized by the British and then released when its destination was proven to be a neutral country. Judged by this standard, the Russian seizing of the British ship is now considered indefensible.

Fifty Years Ago
July 23, 1929

NEW YORK — Three convicts, two of them life prisoners, were killed and a score were wounded when an apparently unprovoked riot broke out at Dannemora Prison today just after the prisoners had finished breakfast. Aid of United States troops and National Guardsmen stationed at a nearby summer camp was requested by the prison authorities, but was denied. State troopers then came to the assistance of the prison guards and, reinforced by volunteers from the citizenry of the little prison town, succeeded in quelling the riot with machine guns after two buildings within the prison had been set afire by the prisoners. Dannemora is a place of punishment for convicts too "hard" for Sing Sing.

Letters

Fuel 'Mystery'

Since 1973, since the violent price increase of oil, the IHT has never published a more important article than the one by Spencer Rich (IHT, July 7-8), entitled "Solving the Mystery of the Rising Price of the Fuel That Doesn't Exist."

It is obvious that Mr. Rich is thoroughly knowledgeable, his arguments are brilliant, devastating, opening up secrets the Americans never heard of. Only because of this article, Mr. Rich would make a better secretary of energy than the one in office. And what about our president, who is a trained engineer; does he not know about the "fuel that doesn't exist"? And what are his orders to his secretary of energy?

All the arguments stated by Mr. Rich, I'd like to add an important thought: Never mind the price of oil made in the United States out of shale or coal, because the money stays in the country and is not being squandered by the Arab princes.

The money would stay in our country, paying for work done by Americans for Americans, so we do not have to fear what is going to happen when the price of imported oil will reach \$100 a barrel.

LEONARD LEIGH, Andorra.

Solar Power

I loved the bit on Carter's alternative energy plans: "Although the public mostly thinks of solar power as involving sunlight, the administration has adopted a broad definition of solar energy to include wind, gasohol, wood and the like."

Those Washington boys are clever, but why didn't they throw in atomic power with "the like"? It would utterly stifle nuclear protest. What self-respecting person would demand that the sun be shut down?

Berlin.

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U.S. Uncertainties Shake Euromarket

By William Ellington

U.S. market uncertainties might reintroduce capital controls on capital outflows similar to those in force before 1974. Such a move would obviate the need to raise interest rates to protect the dollar at a time when the United States is moving into recession.

In the week's trading, new dollar issues could not be completely sold because investors generally were unwilling to make commitments in view of the uncertainties. A \$500-million, five-year note issue of Argentina got a chilly reception. Priced at 98.5 bearing 9.875 percent to yield 10.28 percent at maturity, the notes traded as low as 95.5 before syndicate stabilization lifted the price to 96.38. At that level, the yield was raised to 10.8 percent.

A \$100-million, 10-year issue of Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, also got a lukewarm reception because of dissatisfaction with the terms. Priced at par bearing 9.625 percent, the Norwegian government-guaranteed bonds were quoted at around 98 in the after-market to yield 9.95 percent.

Overvalued

However, a \$115-million, 10-year convertible bond issue of Union Bank of Switzerland (Panama) Inc. was several times oversubscribed, primarily because the issue represented a hedge against weakness of the dollar as well as a claim on shares of a prime Swiss bank.

Priced at par bearing 5 percent, each \$1,000 bond is convertible into 15 Union Bank of Switzerland participation certificates. Based on the Zurich closing price of 123 Swiss francs at the time of offer and the exchange rate applicable for the life of the issue of 1.6310 Swiss francs per dollar, the conversion premium came to an unusually low 2.49 percent. Consequently, any rise in the Swiss franc or in the

Commodities

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP-DJ) — Grain and soybean futures rose Friday on the Chicago Board of Trade, partly in response to forecasts of hot, dry weather in important U.S. grain-growing regions.

A prediction that the next several days will bring higher-than-normal temperatures and little rain to parts of the corn and soybean belt encouraged some buying in corn, which is entering a critical development stage.

Soybean futures rallied, partly on reports that Brazilian officials had reduced their estimate of the size of this year's Brazilian soybean crop to 10 million metric tons from an earlier estimate of 10.8 million tons.

The report had been rumored in the market for some time. Rumors that Brazil may have to import U.S. soybean products to meet its export commitments remained unconfirmed, however.

Commission house buying late in the session spurred buying by local traders to cover short positions, or obligations to deliver soybeans not yet purchased.

At the close, soybeans were 9 1/2 to 15 1/2 cents higher, August \$7.89, July 7.83 1/2; Wheat was 1/4 to 1 1/4 cents higher, September \$4.42, July \$4.46 1/4; Corn was 3/4 to 5 1/4 cents higher, September \$3.15 1/4, July \$3.12 1/4; And oats were 1/4 to 2 1/4 cents higher, September \$1.64 1/4, July \$1.57.

share price should have an immediate effect of lifting the price of the bonds.

In the first day of trading Friday, the bonds were quoted at a premium of 101.63. However, another convertible issue in the market of Allegheny Airlines Finance NV was selling slowly because of pessimism about the outlook for the U.S. stock market and the dollar.

The \$25-million, 15-year issue bearing 9 percent will be convertible into Allegheny Airlines Inc. stock at what is expected to be a premium of between 15 and 18 percent. Kuhn Loeb-Lehman Brothers International is leading the underwriting syndicate.

Two floating-rate note issues are under offer. A syndicate led by Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. is managing a \$35-million, seven-year issue for Banco de Chile, which is the largest commercial bank in Chile. The notes will bear semiannual interest at 0.25 points above prevailing six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. The minimum interest payable is 6.5 percent.

Also on offer is a \$30-million, 10-year issue of Bank Handlowy, Poland's trade bank. Managed by Banque Nationale de Paris, the

N.Y. Stocks Seesaw in Investor Indecision

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT) — Stock prices seesawed in a narrow range last week, reflecting investor indecision over how to interpret a plethora of political and economic events. The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week at 828.07, down 5.46 points from the preceding Friday, as solid positive news continued to be elusive.

The "stabilization" of the market was generated by a series of unstable events. Weakness in the dollar, the release of a series of positive and negative economic indicators, and perhaps most important, the shuffling of President Carter's Cabinet, including the forced resignations of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano Jr., Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and other departures, served to keep investors immobile.

"Certainly this market has to be categorized as a Carter market," observed Ronald Koenig, director of institutional sales at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. "Investors, in addition to concerns over the energy crisis and inflation, are now focusing on the political and economic implications of the recent moves by the administration."

Also contributing to market weakness is European investor concern about the American dollar," continued Mr. Koenig. "The raise in the discount rate on Friday by the Federal Reserve to 10 percent should take some of the pressure off the dollar in Europe."

Optimistic View

Mr. Koenig was optimistic about the long-term outlook. "We feel that the market has accommodated the sellers very nicely," he said. "We see the 790 to 820 area as the low on this reaction and that the next major move in the market should be up."

Following the president's speech last Sunday, the market edged cautiously higher in the hope of a broad-based rally, but the meager 26.6 million shares that exchanged

hands belied the significance of the Dow's 1.37-point advance. Some analysts indicated that a Federal Reserve report of a decline in industrial production in June from the preceding month had kept investors wary.

An influx of good second-quarter earnings reports failed to provide a lift for many sectors, most notably, perhaps, in the chemical industry. Little movement was shown by industry leader Du Pont, Union Carbide, ranking second, Dow Chemical, in third place, or by Allied Chemical, W.R. Grace, Hercules, National Distillers and Chemical or Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals.

On the other hand, reports of earnings declines depressed such issues as RCA, which fell to 23 1/4 from 24 1/4 and Monsanto which dipped to 49 1/2 from 51 1/2 in the week.

Investors on both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange placed their bets on gambling related issues. On the Big Board, Caesar's World and Bally both were off a bit. On the Amex, Resorts International rose to 47 1/4 from 44 1/4 while Colonial Commercial, which said it had acquired the option to buy 5.65 acres of land in Atlantic City to build a casino and hotel, dipped 1/2 to 13.

The Carter administration decision to place increased emphasis on the development of synthetic fuel sources initially raised the price of such stocks as Dynalene, which is traded on the Amex. After doubt was cast on Dynalene's proprietary process for converting coal to oil, the stock faltered and ended the week 1 1/4 down from 14 1/4 the preceding Friday.

Most gold stocks were up for the week after gold soared to a record \$303.85 an ounce in London on Wednesday. Gainers included Homestake Mining, Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake Mines, Rosarior Resources and ASA Ltd.

Brazil Says There's No Coffee Cartel

By Arthur Herman

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 22 (UPI) — With coffee prices rising again at the supermarket, could it be that coffee-producing nations are using tactics similar to those of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cartel?

"No," replied the coffee chief of Brazil, by far the world's biggest producer of the beans.

In fact, the president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, Octavio Raulino Neves, accuses the consuming nations of avoiding negotiation and cooperation on coffee prices.

"There is no possibility of doing in coffee what was done in oil," Mr. Raulino said. "Oil is a non-renewable product. Coffee is a renewable product, an agricultural product subject to fluctuations. There is no club of coffee exporters or anything close to OPEC, but we exporters obviously remain in contact and discuss the market."

"With regard to oil, the consuming countries complain of the unilateral character of the decisions taken by oil exporters. We coffee producers — Brazil, Colombia, the Ivory Coast, and practically all the big producers — have always said we want to cooperate with the consumers. But what has happened so far is a total absence of the consuming countries at the negotiating table."

Downward Trend

The complaint could be linked to the fact that, while the price of coffee at the supermarket is going up, the most recent trend on international commodities markets is down.

The price of a sack of coffee beans on those markets shot up after a June 1 frost in Brazil's coffee regions. But in July a slump began to set in.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute regulates Brazilian coffee production and trade, setting minimum export prices and export taxes on coffee. It currently holds in stock 7.4 million 132-pound sacks of coffee. On international markets one sack has been selling for \$265.

The coffee harvest that began in July should give Brazil about 20 million sacks of coffee, the same as last year. But Mr. Raulino predicts that in four years the country will produce 30 million sacks. The next biggest producer, Colombia, produced only about 10 million sacks in its last harvest.

In the first half of 1979, Brazil

Sales in 100s					Net					Sales in 100s					Net					
High	Low	Last	Chg		High	Low	Last	Chg		High	Low	Last	Chg		High	Low	Last	Chg		
PI-Weekly Over the Counter																				
High, low and last bid prices not shown are the previous day's prices. All quoted bid prices are for 100 shares unless otherwise noted. Prices do not include commission, or markdown on commission, if NASD.																				
467 7/8	467 1/2	467 1/2	0		Alkaldie 1.04	17	13	13	0		Brooks F.22	564	18	17 1/4	17 1/4	0				
468 1/4	468 1/4	468 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	73	55 1/2	55 1/2	0		Brooks 1.62	40	34 1/2	34 1/2	0					
469 1/4	469 1/4	469 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	0		Brooks 1.34	134	114	114	0					
470 1/4	470 1/4	470 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	179	172 1/2	172 1/2	0		Brown 1.34	642	244 1/2	244 1/2	0					
471 1/4	471 1/4	471 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	661	221	219 1/2	0		Brown 1.34	84	14	13 1/4	14	0				
472 1/4	472 1/4	472 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	47	21 1/2	21 1/2	0		Buckles 2.28	783	614	614	0					
473 1/4	473 1/4	473 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	25	25	25	0		Buckley S.60	92	144	142 1/2	142 1/2	0				
474 1/4	474 1/4	474 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	238	175 1/2	174 1/2	0		Buckley 1.55	144	18 1/2	18 1/2	0					
475 1/4	475 1/4	475 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	47	21 1/2	21 1/2	0		Buffed 1.34	144	18 1/2	18 1/2	0					
476 1/4	476 1/4	476 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	96	74 1/2	73 1/2	0		Bidlin	178	174	174	0					
477 1/4	477 1/4	477 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	104	20 1/2	20 1/2	0		Burnett	177	174	174	0					
478 1/4	478 1/4	478 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	121	12	12	0		Burnett	2100	13 1/2	13 1/2	0					
479 1/4	479 1/4	479 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	44	8 1/2	8 1/2	0		Burns 1.16	707	55 1/2	55 1/2	0					
480 1/4	480 1/4	480 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	227	25 1/2	25 1/2	0		Barth	3258	24 1/2	24 1/2	0					
481 1/4	481 1/4	481 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	264	14 1/2	14 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	0					
482 1/4	482 1/4	482 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	413	74 1/2	74 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	393	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
483 1/4	483 1/4	483 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
484 1/4	484 1/4	484 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	141	17	17	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
485 1/4	485 1/4	485 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	107	33 1/2	33 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	431	23	21	21 1/4	0				
486 1/4	486 1/4	486 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
487 1/4	487 1/4	487 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	127	12	12 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
488 1/4	488 1/4	488 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
489 1/4	489 1/4	489 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	104	20 1/2	20 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
490 1/4	490 1/4	490 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
491 1/4	491 1/4	491 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
492 1/4	492 1/4	492 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
493 1/4	493 1/4	493 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
494 1/4	494 1/4	494 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
495 1/4	495 1/4	495 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
496 1/4	496 1/4	496 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
497 1/4	497 1/4	497 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
498 1/4	498 1/4	498 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
499 1/4	499 1/4	499 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
500 1/4	500 1/4	500 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
501 1/4	501 1/4	501 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
502 1/4	502 1/4	502 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
503 1/4	503 1/4	503 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
504 1/4	504 1/4	504 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
505 1/4	505 1/4	505 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
506 1/4	506 1/4	506 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
507 1/4	507 1/4	507 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
508 1/4	508 1/4	508 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
509 1/4	509 1/4	509 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
510 1/4	510 1/4	510 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
511 1/4	511 1/4	511 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
512 1/4	512 1/4	512 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
513 1/4	513 1/4	513 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
514 1/4	514 1/4	514 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
515 1/4	515 1/4	515 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
516 1/4	516 1/4	516 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
517 1/4	517 1/4	517 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
518 1/4	518 1/4	518 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
519 1/4	519 1/4	519 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
520 1/4	520 1/4	520 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
521 1/4	521 1/4	521 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
522 1/4	522 1/4	522 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
523 1/4	523 1/4	523 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
524 1/4	524 1/4	524 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
525 1/4	525 1/4	525 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
526 1/4	526 1/4	526 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
527 1/4	527 1/4	527 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
528 1/4	528 1/4	528 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
529 1/4	529 1/4	529 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
530 1/4	530 1/4	530 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
531 1/4	531 1/4	531 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
532 1/4	532 1/4	532 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
533 1/4	533 1/4	533 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
534 1/4	534 1/4	534 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
535 1/4	535 1/4	535 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
536 1/4	536 1/4	536 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
537 1/4	537 1/4	537 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
538 1/4	538 1/4	538 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
539 1/4	539 1/4	539 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
540 1/4	540 1/4	540 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
541 1/4	541 1/4	541 1/4	0		BkCamp 1/2	169	4 1/2	4 1/2	0		Bell 1.20	384	29 1/2	29 1/2	0					
542 1/4																				

